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 - [03] F012 F013 F014 F015 F016 F017 F019 F113 F123 H401 H402 H403 H404 H405 H421 H422 H423 H424 H481 H482 H483 H5 H521 H8 J011 J012 J013 J014 J221 J222 J271 J272 J273 K0 L8 L814 L818 L822 L831 M1 M126 M141 M210 M211 M213 M232 M262 M280 M281 M282 M283 M311 M323 M342 M373 M393 M413 M431 M510 M522 M530 M540 M782 M903 M904 Q220 Q254 R022; 9536-09302-M
 - [04] G036 G038 G562 H4 H401 H481 H7 H725 H8 M210 M211 M240 M283 M316 M321 M333 M342 M373 M391 M415 M431 M510 M520 M530 M541 M782 M903 M904 M910 Q220 Q254 R022 V0 V310; R00282-M; 0282-U
 - [05] G031 G036 G039 G060 G563 G640 H4 H401 H461 H7 H720 H725 H8 M1 M126 M134 M210 M211 M220 M222 M232 M240 M282 M311 M312 M321 M332 M341 M344 M415 M431 M510 M520 M530 M542 M782 M903 M904 M910 Q220 Q254 R022 V0 V340; 01391; R00276-M; 0276-U
 - [07] D012 D016 D025 D120 H4 H401 H441 H8 M210 M211 M225 M232 M240 M283 M320 M412 M431 M511 M520 M530 M540 M782 M903 M904 M910 Q220 Q254 R022 V0 V350; R00179-M; 0179-U
 - [08] B415 B701 B713 B720 B815 B831 H1 H181 H721 H722 J0 J012 J2 J272 K0 L7 L722 M210 M211 M225 M231 M262 M273 M282 M283 M312 M313 M321 M332 M342 M343 M383 M392 M411 M431 M510 M520 M530 M540 M620 M782 M903 M904 M910 Q220 Q254 R022 V0 V771; R01833-M; 1833-U
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- AB J07171377 Prepn. of emulsion compsns. is prepd. by emulsifying oils, using an emulsifying agent consisting of 1 pts.wt. decaglycerine monosatd. fatty acid ester, and a mixt. comprising (1) 0.3-1.0 pts.wt. decaglycerine mono-oleate; (2) 0.001-0.1 pts.wt. monoglyceride organic acid ester;, and (3) 0.001-0.1 pts.wt. lecithin treated by enzymes.
 - Pref. decaglycerine monosaturated fatty acid ester, the ester is decaglycerine monostearate and/or decaglycerine monopalmitate. The oil is vegetable oil (e.g. lemon oil, lime oil, peppermint oil, soybean oil, corn oil, or olive oil), flavours (e.g. rose, or orange), carotenes (e.g. palm oil carotene), fat-soluble vitamins (e.g. vitamin A or D), and edible oils (e.g. sucrose diacetate hexaisobutyrate).
 - USE/ADVANTAGE The emulsion compsns. are used as drinks and foods,

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pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, or pet food. The emulsion compsns. have good stability in flavour, and colour.

- In an example, a mixt. of beta-carotene (5 g), sucrose diacetate hexaisobutyrate (14 g), natural vitamin E (0.5 g), palm oil (7 g), and soybean lecithin (0.5 g) was heated at 150 deg.C to give an oil base. Decaglycerine monostearate (4 g) and decaglycerine monooleate (2 g) were added to a mixt. of glycerine (55 g) and water (12 g). The oil base was added to the mixt., and stirred for homogenisation to give an oil emulsion contg. oil particles of mean size 0.4 microns.(Dwg.0/0)

CN - 9536-09301-M R90108-M R90109-M 9536-09302-M R00282-M R00276-M R00179-M R01833-M

DRL - 0282-U 0276-U 0179-U 1833-U

IW - PREPARATION EMULSION COMPOSITION FOOD DRINK COSMETIC PHARMACEUTICAL EMULSION COMPRISE DECA GLYCEROL MONO SATURATE FATTY ACID ESTER DECA GLYCEROL MONO OLEATE MONO GLYCERIDE ORGANIC ACID ESTER ENZYME TREAT LECITHIN

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NC - 001

OPD - 1993-12-20

ORD - 1995-07-11

PAW - (SANE-N) SANEIGEN FFI KK

RRL - 01391

TI - Prepn. of emulsion compsns. used as food, drinks, cosmetics or pharmaceuticals - by using emulsifier comprising deca:glycerine mono:satd. fatty acid ester, deca:glycerine mono:oleate, mono:glyceride organic acid ester and enzyme-treated lecithin

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(57)【要約】

【目的】 食品、医薬品、化粧品、ペットフード、医薬部外品等に長期間安定で望ましい香味、色調、濁度を付与する乳化組成物を得る。

【構成】 デカグリセリンモノ飽和脂肪酸エステルと、デカグリセリンモノオレート、モノグリセリド有機酸エステル及び酵素分解レシチンの内から選ばれた1種または2種以上の混合物を配合したものを乳化剤として使用し、乳化組成物を調製する。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 デカグリセリンモノ飽和脂肪酸エステル 1重量部と以下に記載の~の内から選ばれる1種または 2種以上の混合物よりなる乳化剤を用いて乳化すること を特徴とする乳化組成物の製造方法。

0.3~1.0重量部のデカグリセリンモノオレート。

O. OO2~O. 1重量部のモノグリセリド有機酸エステル。

0.001~0.1重量部の酵素分解レシチン。

【請求項2】 デカグリセリンモノ飽和脂肪酸エステルが、デカグリセリンモノステアレート及び又はデカグリセリンモノパルミテートであることを特徴とする請求項1記載の乳化組成物の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は乳化組成物の製造方法に関する。本発明の乳化組成物は食品、医薬品、化粧品、ペットフード、医薬部外品等に長期間安定で望ましい香気、色調、濁度を付与するのに使用される。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来の乳化組成物としては精油類、油溶性色素類、動植物性油脂類のような油性物質をベクチン、アラビアガムなどの植物性天然ガム質および比重調整剤で乳化したものが用いられていた。しかしながら使用

(57) [Abstract]

[Objective] Emulsified composition which in foodstuff, drug, cosmetics, pet hood and the quasidrug etc grants desirable aroma, color tone and turbidity with long term stability is obtained.

[Constitution] You use those which combine mixture of one, t wo or more kinds which is chosenfrom inside deca glycerin mono saturated aliphatic acid ester and deca glycerin monooleate, monoglyceride organic acid ester and enzymolysis lecithinmanufacture emulsified composition as emulsifier.

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Manufacturing method of emulsified composition which designates that it emulsifies making useof emulsifier which consists of mixture of one, two or more kinds which is chosenfrom deca glycerin mono saturated aliphatic acid ester 1 part by weight and among to which are stated below as feature.

Deca glycerin monooleate of 0.3 to 1.0 parts by weight.

Monoglyceride organic acid ester of 0.002 to 0.1 parts by weig bt

Enzymolysis lecithin of 0.001 to 0.1 parts by weight.

[Claim 2] Deca glycerin mono saturated aliphatic acid ester, m anufacturing method of emulsified composition which is stated in Claim 1 which designates that it is a deca glycerin mono stearate and/or deca glycerin mono palmitate as feature.

[Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of Industrial Application] This invention regards manufac turing method of emulsified composition. emulsified composition of this invention is used in order in foodstuff, drug, the cosmetics, pet hood and quasidrug etc to grant desirable fragrance, color tone and turbidity with long term stability.

[0002]

[Prior Art] Those which are emulsified with pectin, gurnarabic or other vegetable natural gurnsubstance and specific gravity adjustment agent hadbeen used oily substance like essential oil, oil-soluble dyes and animal and plant oils as the conventional

する天然ガム質は天候、気温などの自然環境によってその生産量や品質が一定せず、価格の高騰や品質のバラッキなどの問題があった。そこでこの欠点を解消する酸として、天然ガム質の代わりにポリグリセリン脂肪酸とステルを使用して乳化組成物を得る方法が提案されてる(特開昭62-215343号、同2-5345号および特公平5-27376号)。しかしながらこれらの提案においては乳化組成物の酸性飲料や食品に対する投票においては乳化の設性でいるが、乳化組成の経時的な粘度増加やペースト化を防止する技術課題に関しては全く言及も示唆もしていない。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上述の様に、デカグリセリンモノ飽和脂肪酸エステルを乳化剤として使用した乳化組成物に於いては、乳化性や各種食品に対する乳化安定性はもとより、それらの経時的な粘度増加又はペースト化を防止することが求められているが、現状では満足できる状態ではなく、更に改善された乳化組成物の創出は当業界の課題であった。

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、デカグリセリンモノ飽和脂肪酸エステルを用いて油性物質を水や多価アルコール中に乳化させる時、デカグリセリンモノオレート、モノグリセリド有機酸エステル及び酵素分解レシ

emulsified composition. But amount of production and quality did not fix natural gum substance which is used due to the climate and gas temperature or other natural environment, was a sudden rise of cost and a variation or other problem of thequality. Then using polyglycerine fatty acid ester in place of natural gum substance as cancels this deficiency, themethod which obtains emulsified composition is proposed, (Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Showa 62 - 215343 number, same 2 - 53455 number and Japan Examined Patent Publication Hei 5 - 27376 number). But concerning acidic beverage of emulsified composition and long period emulsification stability for foodstuff at the time of these proposing it has referred, but in regard to the time wise viscosity increase of emulsified composition and technology problem which prevents making into paste completely reference or suggestion have not done.

[0003] Even in polyglycerine aliphatic ester deca glycerin mon o saturated aliphatic acid ester aliphatic acid odor is little in aspect of thearoma, it is known, as those where long period emplsification stability under acidity issuperior it is a extremely high surfactant of value in use. But it was something where oily substance water and composition which isemulsified in polyhydric alcohol when it adds above 2 % (Same below weight) which becomes the effective vis-a-vis long period emulsification stability, cause viscosity increase or making into paste in the timewise making use of deca glycerin mono saturated aliphatic acid ester, case of use impair handlingconsiderably. In addition, when making into paste is caused, when it adds to final food and beverage, there is a possibility dispersivity of emulsified composition decreasing considerably losing commercial value. Especially, case ratio of oily substance which is occupied in emulsified composition exceeds 20 %, this tendency revealed remarkably, had become the problem

[0004]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention] Above-mentioned way, regarding to emulsified composition which uses deca glycerin mono saturated aliphatic acid esteras emulsifier, as for emulsification stability for emulsifiability and various foodstuff from the first, preventing those timewise viscosity increase or making into paste is sought, but with the present state it was not a state which it can be satisfied, furthermore creation of emulsified composition which is improved was problem of this industry.

[0005]

[Means to Solve the Problems] This invention when emulsifyin g oily substance in water and polyhydric alcohol makinguse of deca glycerin mono saturated aliphatic acid ester, without impairing effect to which conventional deca glycerin mono チンの内から選ばれた1種または2種以上の混合物を配合することにより、従来のデカグリセリンモノ飽和脂肪酸エステルの優れた効果を損なうことなく、経時的な粘度増加もしくはペースト化を生じえない乳化組成物を得ることによる。これらのペースト化防止に有効な配合割合は、デカグリセリンモノ飽和脂肪酸エステルが1部(重量以下同じ)に対し、デカグリセリンモノオレートの13~1.0部、モノグリセリド有機酸エステルの.02~0.1部、酵素分解レシチン0.001~0.1部の割合が最も望ましい。このような乳化剤混合物を乳化組成物に対して3~10%、好ましくは4~7%含有させる。

【0006】本発明に利用することのできるデカグリセリンモノ飽和脂肪酸エステルとしてはHLBが10以上のデカグリセリンモノステアレート、デカグリセリンモノパルミテートおよびそれらの混合物を例示することができる。本発明に利用することのできるデカグリセリンをものを用いる。また、本発明に利用することのでコンとは、例えば、酢酸エステルとしてがリセリド、乳酸モノグリセリド、がアセチルをしたりがリセリド、乳酸モノグリセリド、ジアセチル酒石を発したリグリセリド、乳酸モノグリセリド、ジアセチル酒石を発したリグリセリド、乳酸モノグリセリド、ジアセチルできる。更に、本発明に利用することのできる酵素分解レシチンとして、大口が出した高純度の分面レシチンを、フォスなどが学げられる。

【0007】本発明で用いる油性物質としては、例えば オレンジ、ライム、レモン、グレープフルーツなどの柑 橘類精油、ペパーミントオイル、シソオイル、などのス パイス類の精油、ペパー、シンナモン、ジンジャーなど のオレオレジン、ジャスミン、ローズなどのアブソリュ 一ト、および合成香料化合物、油性調合香料組成物およ びこれらの任意の混合物の如き油性の着香料、パーム油 カロチン、ドナリエラカロチン、ニンジンカロチン等の 天然カロチン、および合成のβーカロチン、パプリカ色 素、アナトー色素、リコペンおよびクロロフィルなどの 油溶性天然色素類、更に肝油、ビタミンA、ビタミンD 、ビタミンBo酪酸エステル、天然ビタミンE混合物など の脂溶性ピタミン類、大豆油、菜種油、コーン油、オリ ーブ油、椰子油、サフラワー油、ひまわり油、米油、牛 脂、豚脂、魚油などの動植物油脂、ドコサヘキサエン酸 、エイコサペンタエン酸、γーリノレン酸などの天然高 度不飽和脂肪酸類、シュークロースジアセテートヘキサ イソブチレート(以下SAIBという)、C6~C12の中 鎖飽和脂肪酸トリグリセライドなどの加工食用油脂およ びこれら可食性油性材料の任意の混合物を例示すること ができる。

saturated aliphatic acid ester issuperior by combining mixture of one, two or more kinds which is chosen frominside deca glycerin monooleate, monoglyceride organic acid ester and enzymolysis lecithin, depends on obtaining theemulsified composition which cannot cause timewise viscosity increase or making into paste. As for effective proportion, deca glycerin mono saturated aliphatic acid ester ratio of deca glycerin monooleate 0.3 to 1.0 part, monoglyceride organic acid ester 0.002 to 0.1 part and the enzymolysis lecithin 0.001 to 0.1 part is most desirable in these making into paste preventions visavis 1 part (Same below weight). This kind of emulsifier mixture 3 to 10% and preferably 4 to 7% is contained visavis theemulsified composition.

[0006] HLB deca glycerin mono stearate of 10 or more, can ill ustrate deca glycerin mono palmitate and themixture of those as deca glycerin mono saturated aliphatic acid ester which can utilize in this invention. deca glycerin monooleate which can utilize in this invention uses things such as HLB 10 or more and preferably 12 or more. In addition, it is possible to illustrate for example succinic acid monoglyceride, citric acid monoglyceride, the acetic acid monoglyceride, lactic acid monoglyceride and diacetyl tartaric acid monoglyceride etc as monoglyceride organic acid ester which can utilize in the this invention. Furthermore, as enzymolysis lecithin which can utilize in this invention, you can list the lysolecithin etc which partial hydrolysis is done fraction lecithin of high purity which isextracted, making use of 7 * 7 * 7 * 1 lipase A2 from soybean.

[0007] Is used with this invention as oily substance which, for e xample orange, lime, lemon, grapefruit or other citrus fruit essential oil, peppermint oil, Perilla frutescens Britt, var. crispa Decne. (perilla) oil, essential oil of or other spice, per, cinnamon, ginger or other oleoresin, jasmine, rose or other absolute, And synthetic fragrance compound, Like blend of oily blended fragrance composition and these option fragrance of oily, palm oil carotene, Dunaliella carotene, Daucus carota L. var. sativa DC. (carrot) carotene or other natural carotene, And -carotene of synthesis, paprika pigment, potassium norbixin pigment, lycopene and chlorophylls or other oil-soluble natural dyes, furthermore liver oil, vitamin A, the vitamin D, vitamin B2 butanoic acid ester, natural vitamin E blend or other lipid-soluble vitamin, soybean oil, rapeseed oil, corn oil, the olive oil, coconut oil, safflower oil, sunflower oil, rice oil, tallow, the pork fat, fish oil or other animal or plant oil or fat, docosahexaenoic acid, eicosapentaenoic acid, - linolinic acid or other natural highly unsaturated fatty acids and sucrose diacetate hexa isobutanoate (SAIB below you call), the medium chain saturated aliphatic acid triglyceride or other processing edible oil and fat of C6 to C12 and it is possible to illustrate blend of option of these edible oily material.

[0008] 本発明で利用することのできる多価アルコール類としては例えばグリセリン、プロピレングリコール、ソルビトール、マルチトール、澱粉分解還元物、グルコース、蔗糖、マルトースなどおよびこれらの2種以上の混合物を例示することができる。これらの多価アルコールの含水率は5~40%であることが望ましく、このような多価アルコール類を乳化組成物に対して50~87%使用する。以下実施例を示して本発明を更に具体的に説明する。

[0009]

【実施例】

実施例1

βーカロチン5 g、SAIB14g、天然ビタミンE0.5g、精製椰子油7g、大豆レシチンO.5gの混合物を約150℃に加熱して、均一な油性材料混合物を得た。別にグリセリン55g、水12gの混合物にデカグリセリンモノステアレート(HLB13)4gとデカグリセリンモノオレート(HLB12)2gを溶解したアリセリンモノオレート(HLB12)2gを溶解した溶液を得、前述の油性材料混合物の全量を加えて予備撹拌させ、分散させた後、ホモジナイザーにて乳化し、油脂の粒子約0.4μmの均一な着色剤乳化物(本発明品No.1)を得た。

【0010】実施例2

実施例 1 においてデカグリセリンモノステアレートの添加量を5.97gとし、デカグリセリンモノオレート2gの代わりにコハク酸モノグリセリド 0.03gを添加した他は実施例 1 と同様の条件によって油脂の粒子約 0.4 μ m の均一な着色剤乳化物(本発明品 No.2)を得た。

【0011】実施例3

実施例 1 においてデカグリセリンモノステアレートの添加量を5.5 gとし、デカグリセリンモノオレート2 gの代わりに酵素分解レシチン0.5 gを添加した他は実施例 1 と同様の条件によって油脂の粒子約0.4 μ mの均一な着色剤乳化物(本発明品N o.3)を得た。

【0012】実施例4

レモンオイル3g、SAIB8.9g、天然ビタミンE 0.1g、中鎖飽和脂肪酸トリグリセライド8.5gを 溶解して、均一な油性材料混合物を得た。別にグリセリ ン52g、水25gの混合物にデカグリセリンモノパル [0008] For example glycerine, propylene glycol, sorbitol, maltitol and starch disassembly reduced product, glucose, sucrose and maltose etc and it is possible as the polyhydric alcohols which can utilize with this invention to illustrate mixture of these 2 kinds or more. It is desirable, this kind of polyhydric alcohols to be a 5 to 40 %, 50 to 87 % uses the moisture content of these polyhydric alcohol vis-a-vis emulsified composition. Showing Working Example below, further more you explain this invention concretely.

[0009]

[Working Example(s)]

Working Example 1

-carotene 5g, SAIB14g, natural vitamin E 0.5g and refining coconut oil 7g, heating themixture of soybean lecithin 0.5g to approximately 150 °C, it acquired uniform oily material mixture. You obtained preparatory agitating including total amount of theaforementioned oily material mixture solution which melts deca glycerin mono stearate (HLB13)4g and deca glycerin monooleate (HLB12)2g in the mixture of glycerin 55g and water 12g separately, with homogenizer, the uniform colorant emulsion (article of this invention No.1) of particle approximately 0.4 m of lipid, afterdispersing, you emulsified acquired.

[0010] Working Example 2

Addition quantity of deca glycerin mono stearate was designated as 5.97g in Working Example 1, besides succinic acid monoglyceride 0.03g is added in place of deca glycerin monooleate 2g uniform colorant emulsion (article of this invention No.2) of the particle approximately 0.4 m of lipid was acquired with condition which is similar to Working Example 1.

[0011] Working Example 3

Addition quantity of deca glycerin mono stearate was designated as 5.5g in Working Example 1, besides enzymolysis lecithin 0. 5g is added in place of deca glycerin monooleate 2g uniform colorant emulsion (article of this invention No.3) of the particle approximately 0.4 mof lipid was acquired with condition which is similar to Working Example 1.

[0012] Working Example 4

Melting lemon oil 3g, SAIB8.9g, natural vitamin E 0.1 g and m edium chain saturated aliphatic acid triglyceride 8.5g, it acquired the uniform oily material blend. You obtained preparatory agitating including total amount of theaforementioned oily

ミテート(HLB13)4.5gとデカグリセリンモノオレート(HLB12)1.5gの混合物4gを溶解した溶液を得、前述の油性材料混合物の全量を加えて予備撹拌させ、分散させた後、ホモジナイザーにて乳化し、油脂の粒子約0.25 μ mの均一なレモン油乳化物(本発明品No.4)を得た。

【0013】実施例5

実施例 1 においてデカグリセリンモノパルミテートの添加量を5.99 g とし、デカグリセリンモノオレート2gの代わりにクエン酸モノグリセリド 0.01 g を添加した他は実施例 1 と同様の条件によって油脂の粒子約 0.25 μ mの均一な均一な レモン油乳化物(本発明品 No.5)を得た。

【0014】実施例6

実施例1においてデカグリセリンモノパルミテートの添加量を5.7gとし、デカグリセリンモノオレート2gの代わりに酵素分解レシチン0.3gを添加した他は実施例1と同様の条件によって油脂の粒子約0.25 μ mの均一なレモン油乳化物(本発明品No.6)を得た。

【0015】対照例1

実施例1においてデカグリセリンモノオレートを使用せず、その重量不足分をデカグリセリンモノステアレートで補った他は実施例1と同じ条件によって着色剤乳化物(対照品No. 1)を得た。

[0016] 対照例2

実施例1においてデカグリセリンモノオレートを使用せず、その重量不足分をショ糖脂肪酸エステルで補った他は実施例1と同じ条件によって着色剤乳化物(対照品No.2)を得た。

【0017】対照例3

実施例1においてデカグリセリンモノオレートを使用せず、その重量不足分をグリセリンで補った他は実施例1と同じ条件によって着色剤乳化物(対照品No.3)を得た。

【0018】対照例4

実施例2においてコハク酸モノグリセリドを使用せず、 その重量不足分をクエン酸で補った他は実施例2と同じ 条件によって着色剤乳化物(対照品No. 4)を得た。

【0019】対照例5

material blend solution which melts blend 4g of deca glycerin mono palmitate (HLB13)4.5g and the deca glycerin monooleate (HLB12)1.5g in blend of glycerin 52g and water 25g separately, with homogenizer, uniform lemon oil emulsion (article of this invention No.4) of particle approximately 0.25 mof the lipid, after dispersing, you emulsified acquired.

[0013] Working Example 5

Addition quantity of deca glycerin mono palmitate was designat ed as 5.99g in Working Example 1, besides citric acid monoglyceride 0.01g is added in place of deca glycerin monooleate 2g uniform uniform lemon oil emulsion (article of this invention No.5) of the particle approximately 0.25 m of lipid was acquired with condition which is similar to Working Example 1.

[0014] Working Example 6

Addition quantity of deca glycerin mono palmitate was designat ed as 5.7g in Working Example 1, besides enzymolysis lecithin 0. 3g is added in place of deca glycerin monooleate 2g uniform lemon oil emulsion (article of this invention No.6) of the particle approximately 0.25 mof lipid was acquired with condition which is similar to Working Example 1.

[0015] Contrasting Example 1

Deca glycerin monooleate was not used in Working Example 1, besides weight deficient fraction is supplied with deca glycerin mono stearate colorant emulsion (control No.1) was acquired with same condition as the Working Example 1.

[0016] Contrasting Example 2

Deca glycerin monooleate was not used in Working Example 1, besides weight deficient fraction is supplied with sucrose aliphatic ester colorant emulsion (control No.2) was acquired with same condition as the Working Example 1.

[0017] Contrasting Example 3

Deca glycerin monooleate was not used in Working Example 1, besides weight deficient fraction is supplied with glycerin colorant emulsion (control No.3) was acquired with same condition as the Working Example 1.

[0018] Contrasting Example 4

Succinic acid monoglyceride was not used in Working Example 2, besides weight deficient fraction is supplied with citric acid colorant emulsion (control No.4) was acquired with same condition as the Working Example 2.

[0019] Contrasting Example 5

実施例3において酵素分解レシチンを使用せず、その重量不足分をカゼインナトリウムで補った他は実施例3と同じ条件によって着色剤乳化物(対照品No.5)を得た。

【0020】対照例6

実施例3においてデカグリセリンモノステアレートの代わりにヘキサグリセリンモノラウレート(HLB14)を使用した他は実施例3と同じ条件によって着色剤乳化物(対照品No.6)を得た。

【0021】対照品7

実施例4においてデカグリセリンモノオレートを使用せず、その重量不足分をデカグリセリンモノパルミテートで補った他は実施例4と同じ条件によってレモン油乳化物(対照品No.7)を得た。

【0022】対照例8

実施例4においてデカグリセリンモノパルミテートを使用せず、その重量不足分をデカグリセリンモノオレートで補った他は実施例4と同じ条件によってレモン油乳化物(対照品No.8)を得た。

【0023】対照例9

実施例4においてデカグリセリンモノパルミテートの代わりにデカグリセリンモノカプレート (HLB16)を使用した他は実施例4と同じ条件によってレモン油乳化物 (対照品No.9)を得た。

【0024】対照例10

実施例4においてデカグリセリンモノパルミテートを使用せず、その重量不足分をグリセリンで補った他は実施例4と同じ条件によってレモン油乳化物(対照品No. 10)を得た。

【0025】比較実験1

実施例1~3および対照例1~6の着色剤乳化物(本発明品No.1~3および対照品1~6)を同一日に調製し、これらをサンプル瓶に充填して乳化物の粘度について経時的に状態観察を行った。また、同時にグラニュー糖130g、クエン酸4g、ビタミンCO.25gを見の水に溶解し、クエン酸ナトリウムを用いてpH3.0に調製した後、全体を1!として酸性飲料用シロップを調製した。このシロップ各200mIに実施例1~3および対照例1~6で得られた乳化物の10%水溶液を2mI添加し、瓶に充填後打栓し、85℃にて30分殺菌後冷却して、着色飲料を得た。これを室温で静置し、

Enzymolysis lecithin was not used in Working Example 3, besid es weight deficient fraction is supplied with sodium casein colorant emulsion (control No.5) was acquired with same condition as the Working Example 3.

[0020] Contrasting Example 6

Besides hexa glycerin monolaurate (HLB14) is used in place of d eca glycerin mono stearate in Working Example 3 colorant emulsion (control No.6)was acquired with same condition as Working Example 3.

[0021] Control 7

Deca glycerin monooleate was not used in Working Example 4, besides weight deficient fraction is supplied with deca glycerin mono palmitate lemon oil emulsion (control No.7) was acquired with same condition as the Working Example 4.

[0022] Contrasting Example 8

Deca glycerin mono palmitate was not used in Working Example 4, besides weight deficient fraction is supplied with deca glycerin monooleate lemon oil emulsion (control No.8) was acquired with same condition as the Working Example 4.

[0023] Contrasting Example 9

Besides deca glycerin mono caprate (HLB16) is used in place of deca glycerin mono palmitate in Working Example 4 lemon oil emulsion (control No.9) was acquired with same condition as Working Example 4.

[0024] Contrasting Example 10

Deca glycerin mono palmitate was not used in Working Example 4, besides weight deficient fraction is supplied with glycerin lemon oil emulsion (control No.10) was acquired with same condition as the Working Example 4.

[0025] Comparative experiment 1

It manufactured colorant emulsion (article of this invention N o.1 to 3 and control 1 to 6) of Working Example 1 to 3 and Contrasting Example 1 to 6 in sameday, these was filled in sample bottle and it did state observation in timewiseconcerning viscosity of emulsion. In addition, granular sugar 130g, citric acid 4g and vitamin C 0.25g were melted in thewater of suitable amount simultaneously, after manufacturing in pH 3.0making use of sodium citrate, syrup for acidic beverage was manufactured withthe entirety as 11. 2 ml it added 10 % aqueous solution of emulsion which in this syrup each200 ml is acquired with Working Example 1 to 3 and Contrasting

経時変化を観察した。結果を表1に示す。

Example 1 to 6, after being filled thehitting plug did in bottle, after 3 0 min sterilization cooled with 85 °C, acquired coloration beverage. standing it did this with room temperature, observed change over time. result is shown in Table 1.

[0026]

【表1】

[0026]

[Table 1]

	保存7日		保存14日		保存30日		保存90日	
試料	粘度	ネッリング	粘度	ネックング	粘度	ネッリグ	粘度	ネクング
本発明品No.1	0	-	0	1	0	-	0	-
本発明品No.2	0	-	0	•	0		0	-
本発明記No.3	0	-	0	•	0	-	0	
対照品No.1	Δ	-	×	•	×	-	×	-
対照品No.2	Δ	-	×	-	×	-	×	-
対照品№.3	0	±	0	+	0	+	0	++
対照品No.4	0	-	Δ	-	×	_	×	-
対照品No.5	Δ	-	×	-	×	-	×	-
対照品N₀,6	©	±	0	+	0	+	©	++

【0027】表中の各記号は下記の意味を表す。

[0027] Each symbol of in the table displays below-mentioned m eaning.

粘度

◎:流動性が高く、ペースト化の兆候は全く認められな

〇:僅かに粘度は高いが、ペースト化は認められない。

Δ:流動性が低く、ペースト化の兆候が認められる。

×:流動性が無く、ペースト化を生じている。

ネックリング

一:ネックリングの発生は認められない。

土:ネックリングを僅かに認める。

+:明瞭なネックリングを認める。

++:著しいネックリングを認める。

【OO28】表1の結果から明らかな通り、本発明品N

Viscosity

.dbl circ. : Fluidity is high, manifestation of making into paste is not completely recognized.

.circ.: Viscosity is high barely, but making into paste is not recogn ized.

: Fluidity is low, can recognize manifestation of making into paste.

X: There is not a fluidity, causes making into paste.

Neck ring

-: Occurrence of neck ring is not recognized.

+/-: Neck ring is recognized barely.

+: Distinct neck ring is recognized.

++: Considerable neck ring is recognized.

[0028] Clear sort, article of this invention No.1 to 3 did not ca

o. 1~3は3カ月後においても粘度増加もしくはペースト化を生じず、着色飲料におけるネックリングの発生も認められなかったのに対し、対照品No. 1、2、4、5では経時的に粘度増加を起こし、2週間~1カ月後にはペースト化を生じた。また、対照品No. 3、6では粘度増加は認められなかったが、着色飲料において、静置後1週間でネックリングの発生が認められ、約3月後には著しいネックリングが生じ、商品価値を失った。

【0029】比較実験2

実施例4~6および対照例7~10のレモン油乳化物(本発明品No. 4~6及び対照品No. 7~10)を同一日に調製し、これらをサンプル瓶に充填して経時的に状態観察を行った。また、同時にグラニュー糖120g、クエン酸4g、を125gの水に溶解し、この溶液に実施例4~6および対照例7~10で得られた乳化物の10%水溶液を10m | 添加し、炭酸水にて全体を1 | とした。瓶に充填後打栓し、炭酸飲料を得た。これを室温で静置し、経時変化を観察した。結果を表2に示す。

[0030]

【表2】

use viscosity increase or making into paste from resultof Table 1 in after 3 months, with control No. 1, 2, 4 and the 5 viscosity increase happened in timewise vis-a-vis either occurrence of the neck ring in coloration beverage not being recognized, caused themaking into paste after 2 weeks to 1 months. In addition, with control No. 3, 6 as for viscosity increase it was not recognized, but it could recognize occurrence of neck ring with 1 weekafter standing in coloration beverage, considerable neck ringoccurred after approximately March, lost commercial value.

[0029] Comparative experiment 2

It manufactured lemon oil emulsion (article of this invention No.4 to 6 and control No.7 to 10) of Working Example 4 to 6 and Contrasting Example 7 to 10 in sameday, these was filled in sample bottle and did state observation in timewise. In addition, simultaneously granular sugar 120g and citric acid 4g, it melted in thewater of 125g, 10 ml it added 10 % aqueous solution of emulsion which inthis solution is acquired with Working Example 4 to 6 and Contrasting Example 7 to 10, designated theentirety as 11 with carbonated water. After being filled hitting plug it did in bottle, acquired the carbonated beverage, standing it did this with room temperature, observed change over time. result is shown in Table 2.

[0030]

[Table 2]

	保存7日		保存14日		保存30日		保存90日	
試料	粘度	ネックグ	粘质	ネッ クリグ	粘度	ネッ クング	粘度	ネクング
本発明品No.4	0	-	0	-	0	1	0	
本 癸卯 启 № .5	0	-	0	-	0	•	0	-
本発明品No.6	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	
対照品Ne.7	Δ	-	×	-	×	-	×	-
対照品No.8	0	±	0	±	0	+	0	++
対照品No.9	0	±	0	+	0	+	0	++
対照品No.10	0	±	0	+	0	+	0	++

【0031】但し表中の各記号は表1と同じ。表2の結果から明らかな通り、本発明品No.4~6は3カ月後においても粘度増加もしくはペースト化を生じず、炭酸飲料でのネックリングの発生も認められなかったのに対し、対照品No.7では経時的に粘度増加を起こし、1カ月後にはペースト化を生じた。また、対照品No.8~10ではペースト化は生じなかったが、炭酸飲料にお

[0031] However as for each symbol of in the table same as Table 1. Clear sort, article of this invention No.4 to 6 did not cause viscosity increase or making into paste from resultof Table 2 in after 3 months, with control No.7 viscosity increase happened in the timewise vis-a-vis either occurrence of neck ring with carbonated beverage notbeing recognized, caused making into paste after 1 months. In addition, with control No.8 to 10 as

いて静置後1週間でネックリングの発生が認められ、3 月後には著しいネックリングを生じ、商品価値を失った

[0032] 比較実験3

実施例4~6および対照例7~10で得た乳化組成物それぞれ約20gを容量50mlのサンプル瓶に入れ、60℃の恒温器内に4日間保存した後、レーザー回折式粒度分布計SALD-1100((株)島津製作所)を用いて粒子を測定した。その結果を表3に示す。

[0033]

【表3】

for making into paste it did not occur, but it could recognize occurrence of neck ring with 1 week after the standing in carbonated beverage, caused considerable neck ring after March, lost commercial value.

[0032] Comparative experiment 3

Emulsified composition which is acquired with Working Example e 4 to 6 and Contrasting Example 7 to 10 approximately20g was inserted in sample bottle of capacity 50 ml respectively, particlewas measured 4 day after retaining, making use of laser diffraction type particle size analyzer SALD - 110 0(Shimadzu Corporation (DB 69-055-8747)) insidethe constant temperature apparatus of 60 °C. Result is shown in Table 3.

[0033]

[Table 3]

	調製直後	の粒度	保存後の粒度		
試料	メジアン径 (µzm.)	粒子範囲 (µm)	メジアン径 (μm.)	粒子範囲 (µm)	
本発明品No.4	0,25	0,1~0,88	0,25	0,1~0,88	
本発明品 No.5	0,25	0.1~0.88	0,25	0,1~0,88	
本発明品No.6	0,25	0,1~0,88	0,25	0,1~0,88	
対照品N₀.7	0,25	0,1~0,88	5,25	0,1~21,0	
対照品№.8	0,28	0,1~0,88	1,25	0,1~7,50	
対照品No.9	0,32	0,1~1,30	2,50	0,1~7,50	
対照品 No.10	0.30	0.1~1.30	0.80	0.1~5.30	

【0034】以上の結果から明らかな通り、対照品No.7~10は60℃4日間の保存において粒子成長または粒子の凝集を起こすのに対して、本発明品No.4~6では粒子径に変化がなく安定であった。

[0035]

【発明の効果】本発明によって得られた乳化組成物は、 実施例の結果から明らかなように、粘度増加もしくはペースト化を生じることなく、ハンドリングが極めて容易 であった。また、最終飲食品においても長期間にわたっ て安定に分散し、好ましい濁度、色調、香味を保持し、 従来の天然ガム質を使用した乳化組成物に較べ、価格的 にも安価で、品質の面でも一定した製品が供給できるた め、工業的意義は極めて大である。 [0034] From result above clear sort, as for control No.7 to 10 with article of this invention No.4 to 6 therewas not change in particle diameter vis-a-vis causing cohesion of the particle growth or particle at time of retaining 60 °C 4 day, and it was a stability.

[0035]

[Effects of the Invention] As for emulsified composition which is acquired with this invention, as been clear from result of Working Example, handling quite was easy without causing the viscosity increase or making into paste. In addition, regarding final food and beverage because and with inexpensive, it can supply product which is fixed in aspect of quality in the pricewise in comparison with emulsified composition where it disperses to stability over long period, keeps desirable turbidity, color and aroma, uses the conventional natural gum substance, industrial significance quite is large.